THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1773. THE NUMBER 382.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

LEGHORN, May 5.

BY the French Tartan, Mary and Vincent, arrived in 25 days from Zea, we learn that the Asia, a Ruſſian man of war, of 74 guns and 700 men, was wrecked, and the crew drowned, the 20th of March, near the iſland of Andros, in the Archipelago; and alſo that on the 24th a French frigate met with the ſame diſaſter, and that a Neapolitan galliot had carried into Malta a Tuniſian veſſel, with 28 men, which ſhe had taken on the Barbary coaſt.

Venice, May 21. Two veſſels are arrived here from the iſland of Chios, which bring advice that on the 17th of April the Ruſſian fleet, which lay at the iſle of Chios, and conſiſted of 42 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, ſloops, gallies, tranſports, &c. was divided into three ſquadrons, one of which was to ſail for the coaſt of Syria, to ſupport the operations of Oſmyn Pacha, who is in poſſeſſion of Jeruſalem, another againſt the iſle of Candia, which has been lately put into a ſtate of defence, and the third, under Count Orlow himſelf, was to make a deſcent upon the Morea. Accordingly the ſquadrons ſeparated, and on the 2d inſtant Count Orlow arrived in the Sardonic gulph, and landed his troops with a deſign to attack the city of Corinth, which was immediately put into execution, and, after an engagement of near two hours, between the Ruſſians and a large body of the Janiſſaries, in the narrow paſs of the ridge of hills, which commands the aſcent to Corinth, and is the only ſide on which that city can be attacked, victory declared for the former, who immediately poſſeſſed themſelves of the city and caſtle, and made the Turkiſh Baſha, and many other perſons of eminence, with 3500 Turkiſh ſoldiers, priſoners of war. Count Orlow gave orders that none of the Greeks, or Turkiſh inhabitants, who did not bear arms, ſhould be moleſted, nor their effects or houſes plundered; on the contrary, he publiſhed a manifeſto of the Empreſs's, wherein ſhe declares that ſhe holds it as a religious duty to free the Greeks from the Ottoman ſlavery. The towns of Caglia, Maine, Calmara, Navarina, and Medon, have ſent in their ſubmiſſion to the Ruſſians. A large treaſure, with a great quantity of ſmall arms, ammunition, &c. were found by the Ruſſians in the Baſha's palace and the public magazines, and ſeveral ſmall Turkiſh veſſels, laden with proviſions and ſtores, were taken at anchor in the Sardonic gulph.

The ſquadron ſent againſt the iſland of Candia loſt a great number of men, with four of their ſhips, occaſioned by running into the harbour of the town of Candia, which for many years paſt have been in a neglected ſituation, but of late the Turks had cleaned it out, and run an iron chain of great thickneſs acroſs it, under water, which not being known to the Ruſſians, four of their ſhips ſtruck upon it, and ſunk immediately. Several forts and batteries of great guns kept a briſk and well directed fire upon the Ruſſian ſhips, and greatly annoyed them; however, they at laſt effected a landing, and in a few minutes poſſeſſed themſelves of the place, but the ſoldiers, and moſt of the inhabitants, with their moſt valuable effects, had thrown themſelves into a fort above two miles from Candia, on the way to Canea, or Cydon. In taking this place the Ruſſians, beſides the loſs of their ſhips, had 5200 men killed, and more than 200 wounded, as the Turks fought with the greateſt bravery and reſolution.

LONDON, June 9.

THE conduct of parliament towards the Eaſt India company, and the preference ſhewn people of fortune in general, evidently ſhews that the trade of this kingdom is the leaſt of their care; but ſurely if they would reflect a moment they would perceive, that by trade their eſtates are made more valuable, by trade the King's revenues are paid, and to trade they will find it owing that this nation, which with difficulty could, in the time of Richard the Firſt, pay 100,000 marks, now raiſes, yearly, above five millions of pounds ſterling. Every diſcouragement, therefore, given to trade, prejudices the King's revenues, and conſequently the whole nation.

The King of Denmark, notwithſtanding the many unfavourable reflections caſt upon the Engliſh people in his dominions by the deſigning people about him, ſhews them all the favour, and grants them all the indulgencies poſſible, much more than to his own ſubjects.

There are certainly ſome matters to be adjuſted between our court and that of France, before the miniſtry can venture to ſay there will be no war. France, it is ſaid, has lately, ſecretly as well as openly, aſſiſted againſt the Ruſſians, and that with injury to this nation. The late defeat of the Ruſſians by the Turks was chiefly owing to their aſſiſtance.

Our ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, it is ſaid, has lately experienced ſome diſreſpectful behaviour from the Grand Signior, which, it is ſaid, is likely to be ſucceeded by a recal.

Private letters from the Hague abſolutely ſay it is now publicly known that the four men of war that ſailed for the Weſt Indies are borrowed by the King of Portugal, and that the ſtates are to be allowed 300,000 l. ſterling for the uſe of them for five years.

The Magdalen, Dick, from South Carolina, is put into Leith, with the loſs of her anchors, cables, &c.

Orders are given for three frigates of war to be ready, with all ſpeed, for the Malabar coaſt.

June 14 For ſome time paſt the people at Portſmouth and Goſport would not let any lodgings, without ſtipulating for an extraordinary ſum for the week his Majeſty was to be there. From 14 guineas to 20 are given only for a bedchamber for that time, and the people there laugh in their ſleeves at the curioſity of ſuch who give it, as the firſt broadſide will put an end to any thing being ſeen of the fleet, as they will be enveloped in clouds of ſmoke.

There is too much reaſon to think that when the three combined powers have divided Poland they will proceed farther. Theſe powers are ſaid, from the beginning, to have had three great points in view. Ruſſia is determined, if poſſible, to ſecure the navigation of the Black Sea and the Boſphorus; the object of Auſtria is the conqueſt of Belgrade, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, and Wallachia; and of Pruſſia, the poſſeſſion of the coaſts, ports, and towns of the Baltick, together with the city of Dantzick. This latter ſuppoſition ſeems further juſtified by the anſwer which, on credible authority, the court of Peterſburg made lately to the Britiſh court, concerning the guaranty of 1767, viz. that ſhe was ready to join in ſecuring the rights of Dantzick, ſo far as they were conſiſtent with the pretenſions of a third power. It is further juſtified, by a declaration ſaid to be made by Auſtria, that ſhe was alſo ready to join in any plan to circumſcribe the uſurpation of Pruſſia, provided Ruſſia would do the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 11.

"Laſt night Lord Edgecombe came down here, and hoiſted his flag on board the Dublin man of war at Spithead. There are now three admirals here, viz Edgecombe, Pye, and Spry, and their different ſquadrons of ſhips are this morning forming into the line of battle againſt the King comes down. Several ſhips, ſuppoſed to be the royal yachts, with Lord Sandwich, &c. on board, are now within ſight. The ſhips are all to be finely decorated with colours; ſeveral veſſels, entirely laden therewith, are come here from the ſeveral dockyards. Several lords of the admiralty, and commiſſioners of the navy, came here laſt night in order to get every thing ready for his Majeſty's reception."

The arrangement of the naval preparations for the entertainment of his Majeſty at Portſmouth will be as follows: The King is expected to ſet off, at three in the morning, on the 21ſt or 22d inſtant. Parties of the lighthorſe are to be lodged at different parts of the road to conduct him. When arrived at Portſmouth, he will go on board the Barfleur, Admiral Pye. The admiral goes firſt in his barge, the lords of the admiralty next, and the King in the next. The admiral, as ſoon as he gets on board, before the King's barge arrives, ſalutes with 21 guns; and when the King arrives on board, the reſt of the fleet ſalute him with 21 guns. The King dines in the great cabin, in which one plate and cover is only laid. He then aſks the admiral to invite the company, who are to dine there, which will conſiſt of Lord Sandwich, the admiral, two of the ſenior captains, two of the lords of the admiralty, and ſuch of the great officers of ſtate, foreign miniſters, nobility, &c. as are preſent each day. In the evening he will return as he came, and be ſaluted as before. He will then proceed to the commiſſioners of the dockyard, where a royal bed is prepared for him, and the next morning rides out round the fortifications of Portſmouth, and has a levee upon his return to the commiſſioner's. After which he goes in his barge to ſurvey the fleet, and afterwards dines on board the Barfleur as before, and returns early in the evening, time enough to reconnoitre and examine the dockyard. The next day he embarks on board the yacht prepared for his reception, and when he is in the midſt of the fleet, they diſcharge all their guns, in order to make a great ſmoke and confuſion, that his Majeſty may loſe ſight for a ſhort time of the whole fleet, during which confuſion the admiral orders the ſhips to be dreſſed with entire new colours, that the King may at once be ſurprized and entertained at ſo noble an appearance. After which, on a ſignal made by Admiral Pye, Lord Edgecombe's fleet gets under way, that the King may have an opportunity of ſeeing his fleet go to ſea. The King again dines on board the Barfleur, returns to the commiſſioner's at night, and next morning ſets off for London. A great number of ſmall veſſels from the coaſt of France have already arrived at Spithead, and many more are expected.

It is ſaid the board of admiralty is to entertain his Majeſty, during the three days the royal enſign flies at Spithead, on board the Barfleur; and that the contractor for the three royal banquets is allowed 4000l. Her Majeſty does not accompany the King on this occaſion.

We are informed that his Majeſty, after reviewing the ſhips at Portſmouth, will ſail round the Iſle of Wight in one of the royal yachts.

The reſolution of the city of London, not to addreſs his Majeſty on occaſion of the Dutcheſs of Glouceſter being ſafely delivered of a princeſs, is ſaid to have determined ſeveral other corporations, contrary to their former intentions, to take no notice of that event.

There will be no ſtate lottery this year.

On Friday the 18th day of June, at a previous meeting of a reſpectable body of the livery of London, Mr. Alderman Plomer, and Mr. Stephen Sayre (a native of the city of New York) were nominated to the ſhrivealty, for the year enſuing. Great addreſs was uſed in favour of Alderman Kirkman, but Mr. Sayre was preferred, and this nomination will be firmly ſupported on the day of election. The miniſtry have carried every point in both houſes of parliament againſt the petitioners on behalf of the Eaſt Ind a company. The ſalary of the recorder of London is advanced to one thouſand, and that of the common ſerjeant is raiſed two hundred pounds a year.

Major General Scott, colonel of the 26th regiment, is married to Miſs Peggy Dundaſs, daughter of Robert Dundaſs, Eſquire, lord preſident of the court of ſeſſion, in Scotland. Colonel Murray, brother to the duke of Argyle, is choſen member for Perth, in the room of General Græme, who has reſigned.

It is thought that Paris and the watering places will be leſs viſited this ſummer than for many years paſt; for if the trip to Portſmouth does not ſink the finances of moſt to ſo low an ebb that they muſt be contented to remain in obſcurity the remainder of the ſummer, there is another ſhew contrived to ſucceed it, which is the inſtallation of Lord North, the chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford the beginning of next month.

Letters from Warſaw, dated June 2, adviſe that Field Marſhal Count Romanzow had croſſed the Danube with his whole army, and that news of the greateſt importance was hourly expected.

We hear Lord Hillſborough will ſet out for Ireland the beginning of next month. It is ſaid his Lordſhip is to deliver ſome verbal inſtructions, of a moſt important nature, to a great officer in that kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, March 22.

"Yeſterday we had here a terrible gale of wind, in which were loſt ten French ſhips, and two Turkiſh; they were moſtly laden for Smyrna and Conſtantinople."

The following is to be the line of battle at Spithead: The Albion to lie and moor to the eaſtward, and the Kent to lie and moor to the weſtward; the ſhips to be the length of two cables aſunder, ſo that the fleet will extend five miles.

DIVISIONS.

Right Honourable Lord EDGECOMBE, *Vice Admiral of the Blue.*

Frigates.	Ships of the line.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
	Albion	S. Barrington	74	350
	Raiſonable	Graves	64	300
Cerberus.	Dublin	Ourry	74	350
	Boyne	Burnet	64	300
	Torbay	Drake	74	350
	T. PYE, *Eſquire, Vice Admiral of the Red.*			
	Somerſet	E. Hughes	64	300
	Lenox	Rodham	74	350
	Worceſter	R. Hughes	64	300
	Royal Oak	Balfour	74	350
Orpheus.	Barfleur	Vernon	90	400
	Centaur	Bentinck	74	350
	Aſia	King	64	300
	Terrible	Arbuthnot	74	350
	St. Alban's	Douglaſs	64	300
	R. SPRY, *Eſquire, Rear Admiral of the White.*			
	Triumph	Suckling	74	350
	Egmont	Jekyll	74	350
	Ocean	Knight	90	400
Thames.	Reſolution	Hotham	74	350
	Marlborough	Evans	74	350
	Kent	Fielding	74	350

To the NAVIGATORS in general.

I lately diſcovered a moſt ingenious man in Deptford; his name is William Foxon, and has been a carpenter in the India ſervice. In the different voyages which he has made, he has conſtructed a moſt uſeful and ingenious machine, which he calls a *hydrometer*, a compound word derived from the Greek, of water and meaſure; that is, to meaſure the way of a ſhip more exactly than by heaving the log, and therefore, with more propriety, it may be called a *perpetual log*. It has been tried upon long voyages, and is an excellent corrector of the log, which differs according to the different hands which heave it. This machine can never vary; and if the navigator is careful enough to mark the board, and heave the log hourly, or take off the hourly run of the ſhip, he may have the diſtance run, with exactneſs, every 24 hours, when the machine muſt be wound up like a clock. I ſhall not pretend, at preſent, to ſay more of this ingenious invention; but I beg to recommend all ſailors who make great voyages to try this machine, and to give a proper encouragement to ſo clever a mechanic.

NED NAUTICUS.

June 16. On Monday a petition from the Eaſt India company, relative to the Eaſt India regulating bill, was preſented to the houſe of lords.

Read a ſecond time, and committed, the bill for regulating the affairs of the Eaſt India company; the lords to be ſummoned, and counſel to be heard for and againſt the ſaid bill, tomorrow.

Monday the commons agreed that all coffee and cocoa in the huſk, the produce of his Majeſty's plantations in America, be allowed to be imported into Great Britain; that no ſubſidy or duty to be paid upon the ſeventh part of the weight of all coffee in the huſk, the produce of Jamaica, Dominica, or any of his Majeſty's plantations in America, imported into Great Britain. Ordered in a bill

[illegible]rday the houſe of commons agreed to the report of Monday's reſolutions on ways and means, viz. That 10,000l. [illegible] which ſhall be paid into the exchequer before the [illegible] April, 1774, reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, be applied for the ſervice of this year. That ſuch [illegible] as ſhall be paid into the exchequer on or before the [illegible] of April, 1774, the produce of the duties on the exportation and importation of gum ſenega and gum arabic, be applied for the ſaid purpoſe. That 2,349,806l. arifing [illegible] of the ſinking fund, be applied towards the ſupply. [illegible] 1,200,000l. be raiſed by loan on exchequer bills. [illegible]ved, that a bill or bills be brought in, purſuant to the [illegible] reſolutions.

[illegible]rday the lower aſſembly received a petition from the [illegible] India company, praying leave to withdraw their pe[illegible]n of the 2d and 17th of May; which was rejected.

[illegible] a committee went through the bill for raiſing [illegible]000l. for the relief of the Eaſt India company. Or[illegible]d the report.

The ſelect committee on Eaſt India affairs is ordered, by [illegible] lower aſſembly, to be revived.

The amount of the proviſion for the current ſervices of [illegible] preſent year is 7,300,000l. and the exceedings of the [illegible]ts 254,000l.

Orders are given from the admiralty office for the Dub[illegible]oyne, Triumph, Egmont, Terrible, Kent, and Re[illegible]on, men of war at Portſmouth, to be compleated [illegible] their full complement of men, and victualled for ſix [illegible]ths, in order to their being ready to ſet ſail immediate[illegible]after the review.

It is reported that a certain gentleman has brought an [illegible] againſt the meſſenger who, about three years ago, [illegible]der of a great aſſembly, conveyed him to Newgate. [illegible]e hear that the bill now drawing up by a noble law [illegible] (Lord Mansfield) with reſpect to the diſpoſal of cri[illegible]s, will contain, among other things, that no perſon [illegible] hereafter be tranſported to the colonies, but be either [illegible] to ſerve in the Eaſt Indies, or be ſhut up for a certain [illegible], or for life, in ſtrong houſes, four of which are to be [illegible]ed in every county, where thoſe who are not bred to [illegible] are to be kept to hard labour. This regulation is [illegible] to be in conſequence of a remonſtrance from the pro[illegible]s of Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut, complain[illegible] of the inundation of vagabonds from Great Britain and [illegible].

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, June 10.

"We have juſt received the melancholy intelligence here [illegible] entire loſs of four Ruſſian ſhips of war in a ſtorm off [illegible] mouth of Temrock, near the ſtreigh s of Caffa in the Black Sea. They were drove aſhore on ſome rocks, and ſoon went to pieces; but 34 people eſcaped out of all the crews, which amounted to 1500 men. Theſe men were, by a Tartarian veſſel, landed on the Crimea, and from thence the intelligence was ſent to Peterſburg."

Letters from Venice ſay, that all the ſhips of war belonging to that republic are now fitted out for ſea, and many of them cruizing in the Adriatic.

It is reported that a certain perſonage intends to order a preſent to be diſtributed amongſt the common men belonging to the fleet.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for all the regiments from which draughts have been made for foreign ſervice to be immediately compleated to their full eſtabliſhment.

June 19. The Ruſſians have been victorious in many little engagements, but if once they ſhould be ſoundly beaten the bigotry of the Turks would inflame their national ardour ſo much as to prevent a ſingle Muſcovite from returning.

The King will ſet out on Tueſday morning at three o'clock, and propoſes being at Portſmouth at about twelve. He is to be eſcorted upon the road by Burgoyne's light horſe, and enter Portſmouth with the life guards; all the ambaſſadors will be there, and the moment the review is over bold Richard Spry, with ten ſail of the line, is to proceed to ſea upon a cruize in the channel.

The parliament will be prorogued the firſt week in July.

It was a ſaying of Sir Robert Walpole, that no man in England would ſerve his country without being bribed to it. It appears there was ſome foundation for this ſarcaſtical reproach, for except on a miniſterial queſtion, it is with the utmoſt difficulty that a full houſe of commons can be got together, even on buſineſs of the greateſt importance.

The firſt diſpoſition for the fleet at Spithead, by which the whole was to be ranged into one line, being found too extenſive and incommodious withal, the flag officers have delivered out the following diſpoſition, by which the ſhips are formed into two lines, and ſo placed that thoſe in the ſecond line will be oppoſite to the intervals or opening in the firſt, and the whole will appear but as one line to perſons approaching from Portſmouth. The two lines are at three cables length aſunder, and the ſeveral ſhips in each line at two cables length from each other. Thoſe ſhips which are to be dreſſed or adorned with a profuſion of colours, are here marked with an aſteriſk, the ſhips of the admirals with a croſs, and the royal reſidence (where the lords of the admiralty will alſo be) with a dagger [†]

North line of capital ſhips. Raiſonable, Boyne, Somerſet, Worceſter, † Barfleur, Aſia, St, Albans, Egmont, Reſolution, * Kent. South line of capital ſhips. * Albion, * Dublin X, Torbay, Lenox, * Royal Oak, Centaur, Terrible, Triumph, * Ocean X, Marlborough. Lines of frigates and ſloops. Thames, Orpheus, Cerberus.

Portſmouth, June 17. This morning three companies of the royal regiment of artillery from Woolwich marched into this place; they are quartered in different parts of the town, and came on purpoſe to exerciſe the guns on the fortifications, during his Majeſty's ſtay here.

When his Majeſty goes afloat, the admirals and captains, in their twelve oared boats, are to row in the following order.

Vice Admiral Pye.
Lords of the Admiralty.
KING.

R. Ad. Spry.	*Com. of the navy.*	*L. Edgecombe.*
The captains of this diviſion two and two, according to ſeniority.	The captains of V. Ad. Pye's diviſion 2 & 2 according to ſeniority.	The captains of this diviſion two and two, according to ſeniority.

When the royal ſtandard appears without Blockhouſe Point, the whole fleet is to man their yards; and when Admiral Pye makes a certain ſignal, all the ſhips are to ſalute with 21 guns; ſo ſoon as the King's ſtandard is hoiſted on board the Barfleur, 21 guns more are to be fired from each ſhip; and when his Majeſty proceeds either in his yacht or barge through the fleet, and paſſes the ſhips in review, each ſhip, as he approaches her, is to give three cheers and fire 21 guns. His Majeſty is to be conducted back by the boats in the ſame order as he came.

The ſecond day, during the firſt ſalute, the ſhips appointed to dreſs are to diſplay their colours, ſo that as ſoon as the ſmoke diſperſes they will be ſeen in full parade After the King is on board and ſaluted, the frigates, upon a ſignal, are inſtantly to get under ſail, paſs under the ſtern of the Barfleur, lower their topſails, and ſalute with 21 guns. His Majeſty returns as he came. The third day the ſame will be repeated, and Lord Edgecombe's whole ſquadron is to get under ſail and go off to Plymouth; and when the King goes on ſhore each captain is to wear the pendant of his proper diviſion upon a ſtaff at the head of his ten oared barge.

It is ſaid that no part of the royal family will accompany his Majeſty to Portſmouth.

The accounts from Moldavia and the neighbourhood of the Danube are ſo oppoſite and irreconcilable, that there is no ſpeaking of them with the leaſt certainty or preciſion. No leſs than five different engagements have happened near Siliſtria, Babadach, Jaloniza, Ruzhich, &c. in which the victory has been claimed on both ſides.

Lord North moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome mark of royal favour upon Generrl Robert Monckton, for his ſignal ſervices, by granting to him a large quantity of land in the ceded iſlands, or to ſhew his royal favour in other manner his Majeſty ſhould think fit. It paſſed nemine contradicente.

It is ſaid that the Eaſt India regulating bill, with ſeveral others now ready, will receive the royal aſſent on Monday next.

CHARLESTOWN (South Carolina) July 27.

A horrid murder has been perpetrated by one Hezekiah Collins, on two Cherokee Indians, on their return from the late treaty at Auguſta, in a houſe which belonged to them before the preſent ceſſion of lands to the Engliſh. A reward of 200l. is offered for apprehending Collins.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 12.

The form of government of the new province on the Ohio is received at Philadelphia, and the whole buſineſs relative to it will be finiſhed by the July packet.

The robbery of one Ducharm, on the river Miſſiſippi, [formerly mentioned in this paper] was not committed by the Spaniards, but by the ſix following Engliſhmen, viz. Joſeph Howard, Amos Hooper, Charles Holmes, Reaſon Young, Richard Holloway, and Abſalom Hooper. They not only were guilty of the robbery, but afterwards murdered poor Ducharm; for which crime the three firſt are in confinement in a Spaniſh gaol, having confeſſed their guilt; and the three latter it was expected would ſoon be taken, and it is to be hoped will meet with their deſerts.

The Groſvenor maſt ſhip, late an Indiaman, was at Graveſend on the 19th of June, on her way to Plymouth, where ſhe is to receive on board John Penn, Eſquire, and his lady, with John Allen, Eſquire, on their return to Philadelphia, via New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 11.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 26.

"I take the firſt opportunity of acquainting you that the Eaſt India company have obtained leave, by act of parliament, to export their teas from England duty free, and in a ſhort time, perhaps a month, a cargo will be ſent by them to Boſton (ſubject to the duty payable in America) to be ſold in that place on their account; and they mean to keep America ſo well ſupplied, that the trade to Holland for that article muſt be greatly affected."

By Captain King, from North Carolina, we are informed that a large topſail ſchooner, loaded with indigo, coffee, cotton, mahogony, &c. commanded by Captain Samuel Green, and bound from Providence for this port, foundered in the Gulph Stream, in the latitude of Cape Look Out; that the veſſel went down ſo quick the people had but juſt time to get into their boat, and had ſcarce got clear of her before ſhe diſappeared; and they all got on ſhore at Cape Look Out the 22d of July.

Auguſt 16. We hear from different parts of the country that the violent rain which fell laſt week occaſioned ſuch floods as never were known here before; mills, bridges, fences, &c. ſuffered greatly, and the loſs which many people have ſuſtained by the overflowing of the creeks is very conſiderable.

At a general meeting of the truſtees of the academy of Newark, on the 6th inſtant, Doctor HUGH WILLIAMSON laid before the board a particular account of his proceedings and ſucceſs in Jamaica, in collecting caſh and ſubſcriptions for the benefit of that inſtitution (while he preſerved his health) together with his expences while he was employed in that buſineſs. The truſtees having carefully examined the ſame, agreed that the thanks of the corporation be given to him by their preſident, for the faithful diſcharge of the commiſſion he had received from them; and that a genteel ſum be paid him by the treaſurer as a reward for his ſervices. The doctor being called in and hearing the minutes, thanked the truſtees for the ſubſtantial proof they had given of their approbation of his conduct, and abſolutely declined receiving any part of the ſum voted to him, but generouſly gave the whole of it to the academy, ſaying that he was already ſufficiently rewarded in the conſciouſneſs of having, in any meaſure, ſerved the intereſt of learning and virtue, and of that ſeminary in particular, whoſe future importance to ſociety afforded him the moſt pleaſing proſpects.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 5.

On Wedneſday laſt a boat from Buſh river, bound to Eaſtern Neck Iſland, was ſunk at the mouth of Cheſter river, about four miles below Poole's Iſland, by a water ſpout. There were in the ſaid boat five paſſengers, two of whom were ſaved, and three drowned. The drowned perſons were Mrs. Luſby, of Kent county, Mrs. Bradford, of Baltimore, and Mr. Thomas Brown of Kent county, a youth of about 22 years of age, who made an attempt to ſwim aſhore, but expired before he could arrive there. The two paſſengers ſaved were Mr. Joſeph Brown, and Michael Connoway, of Kent county, who ſwam four miles, the boat being that diſtance from ſhore.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 2.

Laſt Thurſday morning Mr. JOHN TYLER departed this life, aged fifty five years. He was educated at the college of William and Mary, and after that was choſen a magiſtrate for James City county, alſo a veſtryman in the pariſh of James City, in which offices he acted upwards of thirty years, and never was impeached for partiality in any of his judicial deciſions. He was alſo preferred to the office of marſhal to the court of admiralty, and acted with ſuch accuracy as always to give the higheſt ſatisfaction to every perſon with whom he had occaſion to be concerned. In his private life he may truly be ſaid to have acted a chriſtian's part; for, notwithſtanding the many great loſſes he too frequently ſuſtained in his eſtate, he never was backward in beſtowing his mite wherever he could find an object fit for ſo noble a purpoſe. His children muſt be ſenſible of the loſs of a kind parent, his ſervants an indulgent maſter, and his acquaintance a ſincere friend.

MRS. RIND,

By inſerting the following REBUS *in your next paper you will oblige your humble ſervant,* PHILEMON.

A place to which people when ſick do repair;
What all of us uſe when we write to the fair;
A beaſt that's admir'd for its beautiful ſkin;
What we all often do, tho' we know 'tis a ſin;
What we ſeldom can love, tho' we know that we ought;
In what a bird moſt, I imagine, is caught;
What a man is ſuppos'd if he never does ſpeak;
And a maſculine article uſed in Greek;
And a wind that o'er mountains will blow very bleak:
If now you can find the word meant in each line,
Take all the firſt letters, and add them with care,
And a town will appear, tho' I cannot ſay fine,
Yet near it there lives a remarkable FAIR.

The CONSULTATION; *a new* BALLAD, *to the tunes of* OVER THE WATER, &c. JENNY DANG THE WEAVER, *and others, of equal dignity with the metre.*

A NOISE was heard thro' all the land,
Too loud to paſs unheeded,
That put good people to a ſtand
To think whence it proceeded.
Opinions were divided; men
About it made the clatter
They make, in all diſcuſſions, when
They're ignorant of the matter.
Coutts ſwore that, for a choice ſurloin,
Th' Apollo was in pother;
But Shaw ſuppos'd that hounds and ſwine
Were curſing one another.
Stark ſaid old Nick was in the fowls;
But Baker did aſſure us
It was an anthem of ſcreech-owls,
With ganders for a chorus.
Jones thought ten ſciſſars-grinders come,
To keep awake their betters,
Or ſerjeant, with a kettle drum,
To beat for regulators.
M'Robert groan'd, that—*'twas doomſday—*
Woe, woe, to all deceivers!
But Gerard—*holy brother, nay;*
'Tis marrowbones and cleavers.
A miller, with an ell of noſe,
Alarm'd at ſuch a riot,
Conceiv'd his cogs and rounds at blows,
Tho' late he left them quiet.
The clapboardman (that ſtopp'd his load
To take a glaſs) with wonder
Imagin'd, on the ſtony road,
His waggon acting thunder.
The Botetourt-men, they did freeze,
And eke thoſe of New London;
They whooping heard the Cherokees,
And gave themſelves for undone.
Two ſhips were thought, by thoſe of York,
Hot, off the Spit, in battle;
The ladies dropp'd their needle work,
And oh! the cars did rattle.
As others had their notions, Sir,
Forefend, in this dominion,
That even Lucian ſhou'd demur
To hear my own opinion.—
That dulneſs, gorg'd with black ey'd peas,
And feeling foul air rack her,
To give her ſuffering bowels eaſe,
Did volley forth a cracker.
As echo, without bone or ſkin,
Exiſts in verſe Naſonian,
So does that fundamental din,
Baptis'd the Muſkitonian.
His great deſcent ſtill in his mind,
He deals in matters ſqualid,
And ſedulous, at each behind,
Announces births more ſolid.

D. C.

WHEREAS very little regard was paid to our laſt advertiſement, relative to the eſtate of Mr. Thomas Hornſby, deceaſed, we do now acquaint thoſe perſons whom it may concern, that unleſs they do ſettle their reſpective debts due to the ſaid eſtate with Joſeph Hornſby, by the enſuing October General Court, they will be put into attornies hands, with orders to commence ſuits, without reſpect to perſons.

BEN: WALLER,
JOHN PRENTIS,
JOSEPH HORNSBY,
WILLIAM HORNSBY, } Executors.

3

TAKEN up, in Stafford, a large black ſteer, marked with a half ſpade in each ear, and has a ſmall ſtreak of white in his forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JOHN BAKER, junior.

BEING *now unhappily forced to enter upon Buſineſs on my own Account, I flatter myſelf thoſe Gentlemen who ſhall continue to oblige me with their Cuſtom will not be offended at my requeſting them, in future, to be punctual in ſending Caſh with Advertiſements, &c. The ardent Deſire I have of rendering this Paper as uſeful and entertaining as poſſible urges the Neceſſity of attending to this Requeſt, as it muſt be obvious to every one that Buſineſs of ſo extenſive a Nature cannot be carried on with that Spirit which is neceſſary, without a ſufficient Fund to ſupport it: Mine, in great Meaſure, depends on the Punctuality of thoſe who favour me with their Commands. May that All Ruling Power, whoſe chaſtening Hand has ſnatched from my dear Infants and myſelf our whole Dependence, make me equal to the Taſk! An unaffected Deſire to pleaſe, an indefatigable Attention to my Buſineſs, and the Aſſiſtance of Perſons whoſe Abilities and Attachment I can rely on, will, I hope, make me not entirely unworthy of Encouragement from the Public in general, and from the Honourable Houſe of Burgeſſes in particular; whoſe Favour I once more take the Liberty to ſolicit, and in whoſe generous Breaſts it lies to beſtow Happineſs and Plenty on my orphan Family, if they find me capable of being their Servant. Cheared by that pleaſing Hope, I will try to ſupport, with Fortitude, the painful Senſation of Incertainty, by a firm Reliance on that Candour and Generoſity, which have ever been the Characteriſtic of that honourable Body.*

I am, with great Reſpect,
The Public's moſt faithful,
And moſt obedient,
CLEMENTINA RIND.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 2, 1773.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday the 14th of this month, at his late dwellinghouſe in this city,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of John Blair, Eſquire, deceaſed, and alſo of Doctor James Blair, conſiſting of a variety of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, and other things neceſſary for a family, too tedious to enumerate. The ſale will begin at 10 o'clock, and ſix months credit will be allowed thoſe who purchaſe (from either eſtate alone) to the value of fifty ſhillings, they giving bond and ſecurity to

2 JOHN BLAIR, Executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 2, 1773.

ALL perſons who have any demands not already made known, againſt the eſtate either of my late father or brother, are requeſted to advertiſe me of them without loſs of time, as I ſhall endeavour very ſoon to cloſe my accounts of the adminiſtration of both of them; in order to which, I take this opportunity of informing the ſeveral perſons indebted to either of the ſaid eſtates that they muſt not expect a longer forbearance.

2 JOHN BLAIR, Executor.

FOR SALE,
A PARCEL OF EXCEEDING GOOD
OZNABRIGS,
JUST IMPORTED;

for which credit will be allowed till the 25th of January next, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity. For particulars apply to the printer of this paper.——A merchant has by him about 100 hogſheads of tobacco, paſſed at the inſpections on York river, which he wants freight for to London immediately; any perſon having ſhip room for this quantity may be informed of the terms offered by the ſhipper on applying to the printer of this paper. 3

To be SOLD, at Glouceſter town, on Thurſday the 16th of September,

ABOUT forty HOGSHEADS of good WEST INDIA RUM; alſo ſeveral PIPES and HOGSHEADS of MADEIRA WINE, ſome of which are three years old. Credit will be given the purchaſer till the 1ſt of April next, on giving bond, with undoubted ſecurity. Bonds that are not diſcharged before the expiration of one month after they become due, to carry intereſt from the date. 2 JOHN SEAWELL.

AS I am deſirous of diſcharging all the debts of the late Mr. William Drummond in the ſpeedieſt manner, I purpoſe to ſell the well known, beautiful, and convenient ſituation, PORTO BELLO. Whoever is inclinable to become a purchaſer may know the terms by applying to my brother, John Tyler, who will be frequently in Williamſburg between this and Chriſtmas. It may not be amiſs to ſay that a third of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down on the delivery of the above place, which will be on the 1ſt of January next. This is thought neceſſary, becauſe there are many young Negroes, which, if expoſed to ſale by execution, will ſell to a great diſadvantage. But I hope this rigorous method will not be proſecuted by thoſe who have it directly in their power, as my integrity is pawned to do ample and immediate juſtice to every creditor. RACHEL DRUMMOND.

To be SOLD, by virtue of a deed in truſt made to the ſubſcriber, at Hanover courthouſe, on Thurſday the 7th of October next, for ready caſh,

BULL FIELD,

a fine, rich tract of low grounds, and level land, containing about ſix hundred acres, and lies on the north fork of Pamunkey river, in the ſaid county. There are good improvements on the land; but as I preſume no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing it, a particular deſcription is not neceſſary. At the ſame time will be ſold, about thirty Virginia born SLAVES, for ready money.

JOHN HAWKINS.

AQUIA, Auguſt 16, 1773.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Doctor Sutherland, of Fredericksburg, are deſired to make them known to Col. Fielding Lewis, or the ſubſcriber, that they may be adjuſted and diſcharged, according to their dignity. 2 ROBERT BRENT.

To be LET, purſuant to an order of Southampton court, to the loweſt bidder, on Friday the 10th of September next, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county,

THE building of a PRISON for the ſaid county. It is propoſed to have appartments for debtors, criminals, and a gaoler's family, therein. A plan of the building will be ſhewn, and the payments made known on that day.

A. JONES,
JAMES D. RIDLEY,
HENRY TAYLOR,
THOMAS BLOUNT,
CHARLES BRIGGS,
RICHARD KELLO.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on the 25th of October next, at Fauquier courthouſe (being court day) if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWO tracts of LAND in the ſaid county, on the Pignut Ridge, each tract containing 232 acres, adjoining the land of Capt. William Downing, and the lower part of each tract joins Broad Run, which is excellent for tobacco, and remarkably good for ſtock. Theſe tracts are not more than a quarter of a mile diſtant from each other, within two miles of a good overſhot mill, and convenient to church, courthouſe, &c. and, from good authority, I am told, not above 30 miles from Quantico. No part of the above land is cleared. An undoubted right will be made the purchaſer. LINDSY OPIE.

TAKEN up, in Spotſylvania, a red ſteer, about three years old, marked with a crop, ſlit, and un lerkeel, in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right, which ſeems to have been torn. Alſo a red and white ſteer, about three years old, with a white back and belly, mottled face, has a ſtaple fork in each ear, and a white tail. Likewiſe one pale red and white cow and calf, with a crop and hole in each ear. Alſo another red and white cow, with a calf, has a ſtaple fork in each ear, and ſome white in her face. The above cattle are appraiſed to 11l. 5s. RICHARD BROOKE.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 4th of November next, before the Raleigh tavern, in Williamsburg,*

THE exceeding fine PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND in Cheſterfield county, at the falls of James river, belonging to the ſubſcriber, which contains upwards of 2000 acres, and, on account of its richneſs and ſituation, is deſervedly eſteemed the moſt valuable in the colony, nay, equal to any in America. It is in good order for cropping, and about 250 acres will be ſowed in wheat this fall; from which may be expected to be reaped at leaſt 5000 buſhels. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity to

11 W. BYRD, and his TRUSTEES.

To be RENTED for one year, and entered on at Chriſtmas,

THE *ORDINARY* now occupied by the ſubſcriber at Todd's Bridge, in King & Queen county. The terms may be known by applying to me, on the premiſes.

3 BETTY TODD.

To be SOLD, *and entered on immediately,*

EIGHT hundred and fifty acres of LAND in James City county, on Ware creek, and about a mile from York river. The creek affords about 100 acres of very good marſh, and extraordinary good fiſhing and fowling, and is large enough for boats and flats to paſs up and down. The land is remarkably good for ſtocks of any kind, and is very well timbered, lies extremely convenient to church and mill, and about 14 miles from Williamſburg. The whole may be ſeen by applying to Major Dudley Richardſon, who lives near the ſame. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may have it on paying twenty five pounds per hundred acres; one half of the money to be paid on the acknowledgment of the land, and twelve months credit will be given for the remainder.

3 CHARLES ALLEN.

WOOLLENS.

THE ſubſcriber has now upon hand ſeveral bales of coarſe woollens, properly aſſorted for a ſtore, from 60l. to 80l. ſterling value. Alſo a large quantity of coarſe cloths and trimmings, in ſmall bales, from 3s. 6d. to 12s. per yard ſterling, which he intends ſelling by the bale, or retailing by the piece. I alſo expect more coarſe woollens in very ſoon of all ſorts. I ſell at a low advance for caſh, or ſhort credit. Any perſon applyng to me, at Mr. John Woodſide's, in Norfolk, or at the general courts, may depend on being ſerved to ſatisfaction.

JOHN STONEY.

COMMITTED to Hampſhire county gaol a Negro man named HARRY, about 5 feet three inches high, and about 20 years old, cannot, or will not, tell the county wherein his maſter reſides, but ſays his maſter's name is James Hardage, and that he lives about 3 miles from Potowmack river, and about 6 from Col. James Ball's; this is all the account he will give. The owner is deſired to pay the uſual fees, and take him away.

1 JOHN ROUSSALL, Deputy Sheriff.

AS I am a creditor of Mr. John Semple for about nine hundred pounds, and have been requeſted by many of his creditors to attempt to ſecure their debts; my duty and inclination have led me to beſtow much thought on the ſtate of his affairs, and from the beſt information I can get, I am perſuaded there is no poſſible means of getting a ſhilling in the pound, unleſs ſome ſuch plan is adopted as herein will be mentioned, which Mr. Semple not only conſents to, but ſays he is willing to do any thing the creditors ſhall approve; for this purpoſe I am named to requeſt all Mr. Semple's creditors to give their attendance at Capt. Weedon's, in Fredericksburg, on the 21ſt day of September next, being the 2d day of the fair. Thoſe who cannot attend in perſon are requeſted to inſtruct thoſe they can confide in, who can attend to act for them; that ſuch may the better inſtruct, the plan is here mentioned. Mr. James Lawſon having obtained a mortgage on Mr. Semple's whole eſtate, to ſecure the payment of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling, including about nine thouſand pounds for advances made by Meſſ. Crawford, Pagan, and Hamilton, while they were in partnerſhip with Mr. Semple, it is thought this mortgage may be ſet aſide, as to ſo much. A hope alſo ſubſiſts of doing ſo as to Mr. Lawſon's part; but be the merits of theſe points as they may, a ſuit is now depending in the Honourable the General Court for that end, and will be proſecuted. This will neceſſarily take up ſome time, and till a determination, no ſale can be made of Mr. Semple's eſtate, without ſubmitting to this claim of Mr. Lawſon's, which, from papers delivered me by Mr. Semple, I will venture to pronounce, is ſo circumſtanced, as to the part of Meſſieurs Crawford, Pagan, and Hamilton, that it ought not to be ſubmitted to without a decree in favour of it; conſequently ſomething muſt be done in the interim. Mr. Semple agrees to convey every intereſt he has to ſuch of his creditors as will grant him a letter of licence for a reaſonable time. This, in truth, is but a ſmall conceſſion on the creditors part; for, beſides that Mr. Semple's perſon will not produce one farthing, he who impriſons him, in his preſent ſtate of health, will be little leſs than a murderer. Such of the creditors as have been already conſulted think that the furnace, which Mr. Semple can put them in immediate poſſeſſion of, may be carried on to a conſiderable advantage. It is a fact, that, if well managed; it will produce 7 or 800 tons per annum, which may be brought to navigation, at convenient ſeaſons, at leſs than 25s. currency a ton; this, and the expence of making, muſt be advanced by the creditors. Five per cent. on their debts will certainly be very ſufficient, and even half that will do in caſh. Every thing but proviſions may be had for goods, which may be had on credit; but can the whole, or a larger advance, be objected to? Can any one doubt a furnace, the beſt provided with ore and wood of any on the continent, and alſo furniſhed with ſeveral ſlaves, horſes, and cattle, will not clear the farther expence of making the iron, eſpecially when it is conſidered that there is a forge in the neighbourhood that has contracted for three hundred tons annually, and would gladly enlarge the contract? If any ſuch there are, let them doubt on. Mr. Semple will make a conveyance to ſuch as will accept it. For my part, I am one that will, and I know many others, and it is for the ſake of equal juſtice that this acceptance is delayed to the time now propoſed, when, however, I declare my readineſs to yield my opinion to that of the then majority. At this meeting it will be expected that all the creditors that ſhall accede to the ſettlement will contribute rateably, in proportion to their debt, towards a fund for defraying the expence of the proſecution of the law ſuit againſt Mr. Lawſon, and the charges of this advertiſement; one per cent. not to exceed five pounds, to any creditor, will ſuffice. Thoſe who decline this need not expect to have any benefit from the labour of others.

2 JAMES MERCER.

PETERSBURG, July 24, 1773.

RUN away from Mr. Thomas Banks's ſtore, in Mecklenburg county, in May laſt, a Negro wench named JUBA, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and has a remarkable ſcar on one of her arms; ſhe has been but lately imported into this colony from St. Vincents, and ſpeaks Engliſh very indiſtinctly. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures her in any gaol, or delivers her to Mr. Thomas Banks, Mr. James Ingram, merchant, in Norfolk, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. EMANUEL WALKER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the ſheriff of Amherſt county, greeting: We command you that you ſummon James Buſh to appear before our Juſtices of our court of our ſaid county, in chancery, at the courthouſe, on the firſt Monday in next month, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him by M'Pherſon and Minzies; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs Edmund Wilcox, clerk of our ſaid court, at the courthouſe, the 6th day of Auguſt, in the thirteenth year of our reign. EDMUND WILCOX.

CHARLES county, Maryland, Auguſt 10, 1773.

ON the 26th of April laſt I bought of a certain John Good, carpenter, then of this county, but now of Albemarle county, in Virginia, a large bay mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on her back, and branded on the near buttock P; and on Tueſday the 13th of July ſome wicked and malicious perſon came into my ſtubblefield, knocked the mare on the head, and cut her throat. Whoever will diſcover the villain, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and convicted, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS. The ſaid John Good brought the mare with him from Virginia, and has acknowledged to an acquaintance here that ſhe was borrowed of ſome perſon there. He has been lurking about in the neighbourhood of my plantation a day or two before and after the act was committed. 3 THOMAS THORNTON.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thouſand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittſylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Roſe, of Amherſt, who will treat with any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal title. tf THOMAS LOMAX.

HOBBS HOLE, August 23, 1773.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber's mill, near this place, two convict servant men, imported, last spring, in the Justitia, Capt. Gray, viz. PETER ROBB, by trade a baker, born in Scotland, is a well looking man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather turned of 30 years of age, is very straight and well made, except his legs, which are small; he has a very sharp, artful countenance, light blue eyes, and light brown hair, cut short, speaks very slow and smooth, and is very plausible in his answers. He had on, and carried with him, a blue fearnought jacket, and blue cloth breeches, both with black horn buttons, and too large for him, a blue sailor's jacket, with small white buttons on both sides of the breast, a brown linen coat jacket, and long trowsers, the jacket with sleeves, one or two striped holland shirts, and as many of oznabrig, a hat cocked very sharp, coarse Glasgow made shoes, with square carved yellow buckles, one pair of white thread and one pair of grey worsted stockings. He has much the looks of a sailor, and probably may endeavour to pass for one. JOHN FARRELL, by trade a cooper, born in Ireland, and has a good deal of the brogue; he is a sickly looking man, and pockpitted, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, his features are coarse, eyes blue, and hair pretty light, and cut short, his legs seem to be swelled, he stoops a good deal, and walks badly. Had on, and carried with him, a blue fearnought jacket, and blue cloth breeches, both too large for him, and with black horn buttons, the breeches tied at the knees with tape, a red and white striped cotton and linen jacket, with sleeves, double breasted, and the stripes across, a large new felt hat cocked behind, a black silk handkerchief tied round his neck, a pair of black and a pair of grey worsted stockings, new shoes, and square brass buckles, a brown linen coat jacket, and trowsers, and several striped holland and oznabrig shirts. They have both been whipped, a few days ago, for hogstealing, and their backs must still be sore. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and delivers them to the subscribers, shall have THREE POUNDS for each, if taken fifty miles from this place, FIVE POUNDS, if at a greater distance, or TEN POUNDS if out of the colony; and if secured in any other province, so as we may get them by sending for them, FIVE POUNDS reward for each. M'CALL & SHEDDEN.

GLOUCESTER, August 14, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

Good WEST INDIA RUM;

ALSO

MADEIRA WINE,

OF THE LONDON QUALITY,

The PRODUCE of a remarkable fine VINTAGE.

JOHN SEAWELL.

NORFOLK, July 27, 1773.

THE subscriber has lately received, on consignment from the manufacturer, in bales of about 23 pounds sterling value each, a large parcel of KENDAL COTTONS, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, payable next April. Any person inclinable to purchase will please to apply to him at the ensuing meeting in Williamsburg, or afterwards, by orders addressed to him here.

JAMES INGRAM.

*** The subscriber has also for sale Irish linens and sheetings, tin ware, British and German oznabrigs, tweeling, and hats; also red and white wines, rum, and sugar.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Elizabeth City a new Negro man who will not, or cannot, tell his name; he has his country marks in his face, is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has A. P. marked on his left breast, and has on oznabrig shirt and trousers. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M'LACHLAN, G.

To be SOLD, by auction, at Prince George courthouse on Tuesday the 14th of September, being court day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying on Warwick Swamp, in said county, being the unimproved moiety of the tract on which Mr. John Thompson, jun. now lives, containing about 792 acres, and will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may suit the purchasers; also a small piece, adjoining the former, containing 60 acres. Credit will be allowed till the 1st of January, 1775, on giving bond and approved security. These lands were formerly in dispute between Capt. John Thompson and his son John, but they have both joined in conveying them to me; so that the title is now indisputable. Any person desirous of purchasing may see the lands by applying to Mr. Nathaniel Harrison, of Suffex, near the premises.

WILLIAM GOOSLEY.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
HUGH NELSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

tf

TAKEN up, at my plantation, on Willis's river, about three years ago, a brindle steer, marked with an underkeel in the left ear, and with a crop and nick in the right. Appraised to 3l. Whoever claims the said steer may have it by applying to Mr. Joseph Moore on said plantation. JAMES SOUTHALL.

YORK TOWN, August 3, 1773.

THE subscriber has on hand about three hundred pounds sterling worth of *EUROPEAN GOODS*, which he will dispose of at a low advance, by wholesale, and make the terms of payment convenient to the purchaser.—He requests the favour of all those indebted to him to pay off their bonds and accounts immediately, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an attorney, without respect of persons.

THOMAS ARCHER.

RUN away from the subscriber, in New Kent county, a likely, well set Negro fellow, named WILL, about 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is quick of speech, and very fond of liquor; had on, when he went away, a cotton waistcoat and breeches, and oznabrig shirt. He was formerly the property of Mr. Benjamin Valentine, of whom I purchased him, and in whose neighbourhood he may probably be lurking, or about Williamsburg. However, as he is extremely artful, there is also a probability of his endeavouring to make his escape out of the colony; for which reason I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying him out of it, or entertaining him, at their peril. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS.

3* RICHARD CROSHOR GRAVES.

DUMFRIES, August 16, 1773.

For LONDON,

THE snow HIBERNIA, JOHN ROBERTSON, master, now taking in TOBACCO at Quantico, Potowmack river, on liberty of consignment, at eight pounds sterling per ton. All persons desirous of making use of this opportunity are requested to forward their orders as soon as possible to the Captain on board, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM SAVAGE.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 17th of September, on the premises, pursuant to an act of Assembly,

A TRACT of land in King & Queen county, containing about 1000 acres, lying upon the Dragon Swamp, the property of Mr. William Todd. The land is very good, has all conveniencies for cropping, and enough of it cleared to work at least twelve hands. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers; to whom twelve months credit will be allowed, they giving bond and approved security to

GEORGE BROOKE,
GREGORY BAYLOR,
WILLIAM LYNE,
JOHN TAYLOE CORBIN,
RICHARD TUNSTALL, jun.
} Trustees.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 1st of January next.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland, the 12th of August last, an Irish convict servant man named MATTHEW THARP, by trade a gardener, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, much pitted with the small-pox, has short dark hair, but generally wears a dark wig over it clubbed; had on, and took with him, a pair of leather breeches, light coloured cloth coat, old striped jacket, several white and oznabrig shirts, one check ditto, an old brown holland coat, striped holland trousers much stained, shoes and stockings of many sorts, a hat almost new, with a band and buckle. This fellow was convicted last June Oyer court was a twelvemonth for horsestealing. Whoever will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. I have been credibly informed that some time after the said Tharp eloped, he went down to Williamsburg, and applied to John Randolph, Esquire, for a pass, which he obtained.

JOSEPH PEIRCE.

DANIEL GRANT,

WHO LATELY KEPT TAVERN

AT THE SIGN OF THE *BUCK,*

NEAR *PHILADELHIA,*

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has opened an INN and TAVERN, at the sign of the *FOUNTAIN*, in that large and commodious house lately built by Mr. Gough, in Market Street, Baltimore. He has provided every thing for the accommodation of Gentlemen, their servants, and horses, in the best manner; and those who chuse to favour him with their custom may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their approbation. He takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the Gentlemen who did him the honour to frequent his former house; and as it shall ever be his study to please, he hopes for a continuance of their favours.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Caroline county a Negro woman who calls herself MOLL, and says she formerly belonged to Mr. William Bell, at Orange courthouse, and that he sold her to one Mr. Thornton; she is about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 35 years old, has two remarkable scares in her face, extending from her eyes downwards, and is cloathed in cotton and brown linen, such as is usually given to Negroes. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

The GAOLER.

FOR SALE,

THE tenement at present occupied by Captain James Gunn, in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, on the north side of the falls of James river, with a number of convenient houses upon it, well adapted for either a merchant, tavernkeeper, or private Gentleman, rented at forty pounds a year; also the public storehouse at the same place, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber. THOMSON MASON.

PETER HARDY

BEGS leave once more to address the public, by informing them that he has opened shop at the BRICK HOUSE belonging to the estate of Col. Custis, near the MADHOUSE, where he intends to carry on the COACH and CHAISE making business, with all its appendant branches, in the most elegant and *finished* manner, particularly the ornamental part, viz. carving, gilding, painting, and japaning; all which different branches he flatters himself he is well acquainted with, having studiously endeavoured to obtain them by a long course of practice in Europe; and it gives him the utmost pleasure that those Gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their commands since his residence in this country are highly pleased, as they have frequently signified, with the execution of his work.

ALSO

ELECTRICAL MACHINES,

OF ALL SORTS, WITH DIRECTIONS TO USE THEM.

He moreover desires to inform the public that he has engaged a workman in the BRASSFOUNDER's business, whose knowledge in that profession, he can venture to affirm, is surpassed by no one in America; any Gentleman, therefore, may be supplied with all kinds of brass work on the most reasonable terms. But he must, however, request all those who entrust him with their commands to produce the cash on the delivery of their work, which will the better enable him to carry on his business with spirit and alacrity. Every command, however trifling, will be most gratefully acknowledged.

*** Two or three journeymen, who are well acquainted with the coach and chaise making business will meet with encouragement by applying to said Hardy; and those who have old brass to dispose of will be allowed a good price for it, if delivered to him, in Williamsburg.—He would willingly take two sober, discreet lads, as apprentices.

FOR SALE immediately, altogether, or to any number of purchasers that will agree upon a division among themselves,

TWELVE hundred acres of LAND in Suffex, one mile below the courthouse, and adjoining Nottoway river for about a mile, which affords plenty of fish, and makes near 100 acres of low grounds, well stocked with cypress, and other timber; in the banks are plenty of shells very good for lime. Great part of the high land is rich, has a pretty situation on it for a house, and cleared land sufficient for ten or twelve hands to cultivate grain on. Mr. Clements, Mr. Hoomes, or Mr. Balfour, will shew the land; and for terms apply to David Ross, Esquire, merchant at Petersburg. 3o J. SYME.

FOR SALE,

SEveral valuable tracts of land, adjoining each other, on both sides of Chappawamsick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the seat whereon the subscriber formerly resided. These lands are situate four miles above Aquia warehouses, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the soil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill seat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing stream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwelling-house, a great number of convenient outhouses, good orchards, and several tenements in order for cropping. There are also 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was sowed in timothy last fall and this spring. A more particular description will be unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclinable to purchase will view the premises; and the subscriber earnestly entreats all such to form their ideas of the value of this estate from their own observations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are some persons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuse themselves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the mask of friendship to the person injured. And the subscriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received several severe injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a considerable sum, made by the subscriber himself, the other for an inconsiderable sum, made by the person of whom he purchased one of the small tracts, which mortgages are to be first paid out of the money arising from the sale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

THREE thousand acres of LAND in Brunswick county, on the river Meherrin. Part of this land is that valuable plantation whereon my father in his lifetime resided, and has a large body of as rich low ground as any in the colony. There are four or five hundred acres of the land cleared, most of which is under good fence, and in fine order for cropping; the remainder is found very serviceable in pasturage, which it yields in the greatest perfection. The improvements consist of an antient dwelling-house, many convenient outhouses, and several new and very substantial barns. A further description is unnecessary, as a purchaser, unacquainted with the land, would, no doubt, incline to see it before he bought. It may not, however, be improper to observe, that it may be divided into two advantageous settlements, which would be found extremely valuable to persons who resided on them; but my residence out of the colony makes me desirous of disposing of them, which I will do on very advantageous terms, allowing the purchaser liberty to name the time of payment, not to exceed five or seven years, and paying the annual interest punctually. The terms of sale may be known on application to my brother, who lives adjoining the lands, or to me in Newbern, North Carolina.

4* J. EDWARDS.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3*s*. the first Week, and 2*s*. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1773.

DRESDEN June 2.

WE have received a very disagreeable account of great damage having been done by a storm of thunder and lightning in the circle of Voigtland, in this electorate. The whole town of Reichenbach is entirely reduced to ashes. The effects of the lightning were so sudden, and so very rapid, that the inhabitants had the greatest difficulty to escape from the flames, without time to remove any part of their goods. The officers and soldiers of the elector's regiment of cavalry, which was in garrison in that town, had all their baggage burnt. This storm, and another which happened within these few days, came from the S. E. over the neighbouring mountains in Bohemia, and, continuing their courses, did considerable damage in different parts of Saxony; one extending from Reichenbach to Neustadt, the other from Rochlitz to the country near Leipsick.

Spa, June 3 There never was a finer prospect of a most plentiful harvest than there now is in the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, and also in the bishoprick of Liege.

Marseilles, May 17. According to the last letters received from Acre, which are dated the 15th of March, Ali Bey was at that time still at Joppa, which he was fortifying. He waited the decrease of the Nile to re-enter Egypt, the governor of which kingdom being informed of his designs, is making the necessary dispositions to oppose him. He has also prohibited the exportation of corn, rice, and all sorts of provisions, out of Egypt into Syria; and the second interpreter of the French nation has received orders to go to Damietta to watch over the conduct of our captains who may act in contravention to these orders. Notwithstanding the apparent security of the Caimacan, they are under apprehensions in Egypt that Ali Bey may easily penetrate, if he should attempt to enter it.

Cronstadt, May 12. We have just received certain accounts that a considerable body of Turks, after passing the Danube, were entirely defeated by the Russians near Jaloniza. The Ottomans had 10,000 men either killed or made prisoners. The Russians took, besides a vast number of trophies, 28 pieces of cannon; and among the prisoners are two pachas, who were sent to Bucharest.

May 19. The Turks, knowing there was only a garrison of 1000 men at Giurgewo, intended to make themselves masters of that place by surprize, and accordingly 5000 men marched out of Rustick, in order to pass the Danube, to put their scheme in execution; but they were no sooner embarked than the Russians saluted them in such a manner, from the fortress, that several of the Ottoman vessels were sunk, and all the rest put into such disorder, that most of the Turks were killed or drowned in the Danube, except 372, who were made prisoners.

Warsaw, May 1. A copy has appeared here of the manifesto, which the Lithuanian Nuncio, M. Reytan, laid before the Grod of Warsaw, the 21st of April, and was signed by M. Reytan and M. Korsack, both Nuncios of Novogrod, the substance of which is as follows: "That they protest before the King and the whole republic that the laws of the nation have been broken through, that the Nuncios were deprived of their freedom of action and speech at the diet, and their characters unworthily traduced by Count Poninski, who having usurped the office of marshal of the diet, has not scrupled to arrest the Nuncios of Novogrod for attempting to hinder him; that they asserted upon the rights of the republic, particularly those appointed in 1669, where the freedom of speech is in the strongest manner confirmed to the Nuncios; that they moreover protested against the abusing their laws and freedom; and that they would not agree to any thing done at the diet till it could be held free, and to the advantage of their country."

Bonn, May 17. There is the greatest appearance of a very plentiful harvest all over this part of Germany, as also of a good vintage; both of which are very necessary, as the misery has been very great from the exorbitant price of corn and wine, which has been more than double what it was 4 years ago.

Paris, May 19. The 11th of this month a courier arrived here from London to Lord Stormont, the English ambassador, with advice, that in consequence of the formal declaration of the Duke d'Aiguillon, relative to the suspension of the fleet at Toulon, the same resolution had been taken to suspend likewise the armament of the English fleet, and that orders had been expedited for that purpose.

Warsaw, May 26. It is reported that the Russians have abandoned the city of Thorn, and that the Prussians have likewise taken possession of it; and it is likewise said that Count Poninski, marshal of the confederacy, has sent orders to the troops of the crown, who are garrisoned at Czenstochau, to leave that fortress, which is going to be occupied by the Austrians. By advices from Crimea, the Tartars there have revolted from the Russians, who, however, have been lucky enough to frustrate a design, which the Tartars had projected, of surprizing the town of Caffa.

Paris, June 2. They write from Toulon that an order for disarming the squadron fitting out there arrived the 14th ult. and that there are now in their road only three ships, which are to sail for Brest or Rochfort, and a frigate, whose destination we have not learnt.

Vienna, May 15. The Empress Queen has caused, within this fortnight, a number of children of the nobility, of both sexes, to be inoculated, under the inspection of M. Storck, her first physician, at her own seat at Hetzendorff, where they are treated with the greatest tenderness and care. When they have perfectly recovered their healths, they are to be replaced by an equal number of other children, to whom her Majesty is desirous to render the like good service.

Paris, May 14. The populace of Toulouse lately rose on account of the dearness of corn. They assembled in the market place, and the corn merchants took refuge in their houses. The capitouls, or chief magistrates, attempted to appease the tumult, which they were only able to do, upon promising that corn should be sold for 16 livres the septier, which is equal to 12 bushels, instead of 22 livres, which was the price before this affair, and was immediately complied with; but for fear of the people taking advantage of this, to raise another tumult, in order to obtain a farther diminution, a regiment of cavalry was sent from the garrison of Carcassona to this town. All these precautions have only stopped the disturbance, but not the cause. There have been the same disorders at Montpellier.

Warsaw, May 12. Mr. Reytan, Nuncio of Novogrod, who had acquired much esteem for his patriotism, forgot himself so far, last week, as to draw his sabre on the man who in the name of the confederacy had brought him a letter of invitation; an enormous crime, according to the laws, and for which he is liable to lose his head. He put himself under the protection of Prussia, and appeared in the city on horseback for two days together, accompanied by a hussar of the regiment of Malachowski. He is now under the protection of Russia, and lodges at the hotel of General Bibikow, who has received an estafette from Petersburg, with the news that the Empress his Sovereign had appointed him general in chief.

LONDON, June 5.

ABOUT twenty years ago, a correspondent informs us that a very extraordinary circumstance happened in Italy, though more momentary than the late unfortunate one at Salt Hill, viz. Two gentlemen went into an inn, and being acquainted with the landlord, desired a bottle of the best. The landlord broached a full cask, brought it up, and drank a glass with them; when, returning to draw more for others, he fell down the stairs, and the two gentlemen were found dead in their chairs. On examining the cask from whence the wine was drawn, there was found therein a toad of an enormous size.

At Lancaster assizes a methodist preacher brought an action against the constable of Oldham for false imprisonment. During divine service he had mounted the church wall, and preached d——n to those that did not leave the service and attend to his doctrine. The constable immediately laid hold of him, and put him in the dungeon; but afterwards being affrighted at the sight of writs, offered satisfaction, which the preacher affixed at 600 l. This could not be complied with, and the cause was dismissed, as being on false grounds, he not having a licence to preach.

It is really a fact that the ignoble Duke and his antagonist, who used 600 packs of cards at one fitting, played at all-fours (a game ever preferred by cut throat rifling rascals) for one thousand pounds sterling a game. They, like industrious sons of Satan, began on Sunday in the evening, and continued the contest till Monday night, when the amount of the cards alone, at 2s. 6d. a pack, were seventy five pounds.

A little harlot, who lately sold oranges under the piazzas of Covent Garden, has been left an estate of twelve hundred pounds a year.

A duel was fought yesterday in Stepney Fields, between two tradesmen in the city, the youngest of whom is about 57 years of age, concerning a young woman about twenty, to whom they both made their addresses; the eldest is wounded in the breast, and, as it is thought, dangerously.

Translation of part of a letter from Berlin.

"Our warlike preparations are pursued with more than usual vigour, and though we have a well disciplined army of 250,000 men, ready to take the field, yet our King has lately taken into pay the Hessian and Brunswick troops, and the Emperor, with whom our King is in strict union and alliance, has likewise taken the Saxon and Palatine troops into pay. The secrets of our cabinet, you know, are impenetrable; yet the best politicians affirm, that this formidable armament cannot solely be meant to secure the possession of Poland, but that certainly our King and the Emperor will put in force their favourite scheme of annihilating our antient system of government in Germany, and to establish, out of its ruins, two formidable monarchies. The impotence of the different powers, and the tyranny and oppression of the German princes, bid fair for such an event to take place."

The master of a vessel, arrived from Lisbon, brings an account, that a few days before he left that place, the Deliverance, a Portuguese man of war of 74 guns, took fire in the Tagus, and burnt down to the water's edge; unhappily, upwards of 100 seamen perished in the flames.

The report that upwards of 200,000 people had been lost in the river Canton, in China, in a hurricane in August last, may seem extravagantly great; but when it is considered that the fishermen on that river, and all others that carry manure for the cultivation of rice, live with their families, at all times, in their boats, it may not appear so enormous. China is said to contain 58 millions of people, between the ages of 16 and 60.

A letter from Paris, dated May 21, says, "An edict is going to be passed, which will subject the three orders of the state to a new taxation; the clergy for their benefices, the officers of the army for their commissions, and persons in places under the government for their appointments."

A detachment of the Russians, consisting of fifty thousand men, have been defeated by the Turks, and 2000 slain and made prisoners, on the banks of the Danube.

Lord North has declared, very positively, his resolution of resigning the premiership, but will keep all his other appointments, if permitted. He says he is tired of the exalted character of first minister, and will *play* that part no longer; that the managers have used him ill often, but on a late occasion so palpably, that was he to continue longer in that mock station, he must be the ludibrium of fools, and the scorn of knaves. In this resolution his Lordship has the voice of the whole nation, and the sooner he puts it in execution the better.

June 9. The parliament will break up, it is said, the 28th instant.

In a committee: Went through the bill for ascertaining the tonnage or burthen of ships; also the bill for encouraging the fishery in the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

On Tuesday Sir Charles Whitworth reported from the committee who were appointed to enquire what laws are expired, or near expiring, when the house came to the following resolutions, viz.

"That an act, made in the 4th year of his present Majesty, intituled An act for importing salt from Europe into the province of Quebec, in America, for a limited time, and which was further continued, in the 6th, to June, 1773, is fit to be continued; and a bill is ordered in accordingly.

"That an act, made in the 6th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entituled An act for opening and establishing certain ports in the islands of Jamaica and Dominica, for the more free importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandizes; for granting certain duties to defray the expences of opening, maintaining, securing, and improving, such ports; for ascertaining the duties to be paid upon the importation of goods from the said island of Dominica into this kingdom, and for securing the duties upon goods imported from the said island into any other British colonies, which was to continue in force until November 1, 1773, to the end of the then next session of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued, with amendments. This resolution being read a second time, it was ordered to be referred to the committee of ways and means for raising the supply, to consider of the same."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 15.

"We have just received certain advice here that the Moors have absolutely besieged Oran, with a body of 12,000 of the Emperor's cavalry, &c. and 30,000 foot, with a most capital train of artillery, which is under the direction of French renegadoes, and seem entirely resolved to extirpate the Spaniards from all their settlements on the African coast; and the Spaniards seem as determined to maintain them; if so, nothing can be expected but an obstinate and bloody war."

Previous to the house receiving the report on the amendments on the East India bill, General Monckton presented a petition, complaining, in very spirited terms, of the extreme hardship he sustained in being unnoticed by parliament in their nomination of officers to embark for regulating the company's affairs in India, although, had the former scheme of a supervision taken place, he was actually nominated by the company, approved by the crown, and obtained the King's leave to embark in the service.

Mr. T. Townshend spoke to the merits of this petition in a manner that reflected honour on the man, and applause on the senator.

The General's petition being read, and spoken to, another petition from the five hundred pounds stockholders, was presented to the house; it was signed by upwards of four hundred persons. This petition set forth the cruelty of depriving such numbers of their right of voting, contrary to every privilege and franchise hitherto granted to the company. Two

gentlemen were deputed to ſpeak to this petition, Mr. Lockart Gordon and Mr. Adair, the former of whom made his objections to the clauſe in the bill, which fixes the right of qualification to one thouſand pounds, in a maſterly manner, and arraigned the conduct of adminiſtration with much poignancy. The treaſury bench were abſolutely ſilent. Mr. Adair ſeconded him.

Theſe Gentlemen having withdrawn from the bar, debates enſued, and continued until three quarters paſt ſix, when the queſtion was put, that the clauſe, aſcertaining the right of voting at one thouſand inſtead of five hundred pounds, ſhould ſtand part of the bill. The houſe divided: Ayes 123; noes 43; majority 80.

At nine o'clock another diviſion followed, whether civilians ſhould be allowed to go out upon an equal footing with barriſters. Ayes 100; noes 6.

At half after twelve they divided on the queſtion, whether General Monckton or General Claverling ſhould be the perſon ſo appointed. The numbers of thoſe who came out were 60 for General Monckton; thoſe who remained within were ſuppoſed to be upwards of 200.

It is ſaid to be fixed, that Sir John Dalrymple is to be one of the judges that are to go to India.

The total number of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, with their qualifications, as they ſtood on the company's books the 4th of March laſt, is as follows: The Engliſh proprietors, poſſeſſing 1000l. ſtock and upwards, 487; ſtock, 1,018,398l. 19s. 11d. Foreign ditto, poſſeſſing 1000l. ſtock and upwards, 325; ſtock, 820,940l. 17s. Total proprietors of 1000l. ſtock, 812. Total ſtock 1,969,339l. 16s. 11d. Engliſh proprietors poſſeſſing 500l. ſtock and upwards (not amounting to 1000l.) 1246; ſtock, 634,464l. 1s. 8d. Foreign ditto poſſeſſing 500l. ſtock and upwards (not amounting to 1000l.) 95; Stock, 50,226l. Total proprietors of 500l. ſtock, 1341. Total ſtock 684,720l. 1s. 8d.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 30th ult. ſays, orders are juſt given for encamping 60,000 ſoldiers on the ſea coaſts of this kingdom, and diſpoſitions are already making for that purpoſe.

By advices from Vienna we hear that the Emperor has given orders for marking out the following camps in the courſe of the ſummer: The firſt at Peſt, in Hungary, the 20th of July, conſiſting of 22 companies of grenadiers, forming 11 diviſions, ſix battalions of fuſileers, and ſeven ſquadrons of cavalry, to continue encamped for 15 days; the ſecond at Lignitz, in Bohemia, the 21ſt of the ſame month, for 15 days, of 12 companies of grenadiers, ſix battalions of fuſileers, and ſix ſquadrons; the third at Munkendorff, the 10th of Auguſt, for 18 days, of 18 companies, ſix battalions, and eight ſquadrons; the fourth at Prague, the 27th of the ſame month, for 15 days, of 22 companies, 30 battalions, and ſeven ſquadrons; and the fifth at Brinn, in Moravia, the 7th of September, conſiſting of 22 companies, 18 battalions, and eight ſquadrons, to continue 18 days; amounting, in the whole, to 96 companies, 66 battalions, and 36 ſquadrons.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 28.

"We have this moment received the news of a dangerous inſurrection amongſt the new raiſed troops who were embodied in the frontier provinces, eſpecially in Croatia, where they have murdered their commander, and moſt of the other officers, plundered the military cheſt, and then marched off for Turkey. A large body of horſe and foot are now preparing to follow them."

It is now ſaid to be determined by the Eaſt India company to purſue the regulating bill to the houſe of lords, and from thence to the throne.

On Monday the lords of the admiralty waited upon his Majeſty with a plan of the naval evolutions to be performed at Portſmouth, at which his Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs great approbation.

We hear that Admiral Lord Howe will hoiſt his flag on board the Terrible man of war, at Portſmouth; ſo that there will be four admirals riding there at the time of the review.

So great is the love of ſights, that we are informed ſeveral ſmall ſailing veſſels are fitting out in the river, to accommodate gentlemen and ladies from this metropolis with a view of the Spithead fight. It is ſaid the prices are from twenty to ten guineas per head, in proportion to their accommodations on board for the trip.

June 14. The commons, in a committee of ſupply, came to the following reſolutions, viz. That 8750l. be granted to Mr. John Harriſon, as a reward for his new invented timekeeper.

That 600,000l. be raiſed by loans on Exchequer bills.

That the duty of 1l. 10s. payable for every Negro imported into the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica, do ceaſe and determine and be no longer paid; and in lieu thereof, that a duty of 2s. 6d. only be laid on every Negro imported into the ſaid iſlands.

Mr. Alderman Harley made a further report from the ſecret committee on Eaſt India affairs, which was read, and ordered to be printed.

The houſe of commons will go into a committee on the Eaſt India loan bill next Tueſday.

One of the proviſions in the above bill is, we underſtand, for ſecuring the immediate payment of the debts due by the Eaſt India company to the bank of England.

Lord Chatham has written a long and very able letter to a noble law lord, on the ſubject of Eaſt India affairs, declaring his unavoidable reſolution (on account of the bad ſtate of his health) to remain in his preſent retreat, "an inactive, though not unaffected, ſpectator of the depredations of the miniſter on the conſtitution of his country;" but ſtrongly recommending it to the noble lord to exert his own powers, and in his (Lord Chatham's) name to recommend it to all his friends in the upper houſe, to oppoſe the miniſters inch by inch.

The miniſter has declined being reſponſible for the promiſed conſequences of the regulation bill, having fairly owned that it is intended as no more than a mere experiment.

Mr. O'Reilly, an Iriſh Gentleman, who ſerved under the unfortunate Count Lally laſt war, is made ſecretary and engineer to Count d'Eſtaign.

Diſpatches are ſaid to be received from the Britiſh ambaſſador at Madrid, ſignifying that the Spaniards would not diſarm their fleet, though his Excellency remonſtrated very ſpiritedly on that ſubject with the Spaniſh miniſter, who ſaid their naval armament was intended for the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, to keep in awe ſome of their rebellious ſubjects.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Malone, an Iriſh gentleman at the Havannah, dated April 24.

"The Guaſco, Don Pedro Aurillas, a Spaniſh frigate of 30 guns, has juſt arrived here from the coaſt of Chili, in South America, and brings the melancholy intelligence to the Spaniards of the native Chileſians having abſolutely repoſſeſſed themſelves of beſt part of that country, having partly extirpated, and partly drove, all the Europeans from it. This inſurrection began at the latter end of the year 1771, and continued to the middle of laſt year with amazing ſucceſs on the ſide of the Chileſe, who poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole iſland of Chiloe, and ſeveral towns on the ſea coaſts of Chilia, together with the cities of Conception, Coquimbo, Villarica, &c. They likewiſe attacked St. Jago, the capitol, Baldivia, and the town of Imperial, but were, after doing much damage, repulſed. The governor of Lima ordered a fleet of four ſail of the line, three frigates, and ſome ſmaller veſſels, with troops, ammunition, and ſtores, to ſail for Chili, to aſſiſt the Spaniards, while the governor himſelf gathered an army of 40,000 men, moſtly Indians and Meſtizes, and marched himſelf at the head of them. After a tedious march, the army arrived on the 10th of July, 1772, in the valley of Arave, where they found a body of 24,000 Chileſe drawn up to oppoſe them. The Spaniſh troops charged them, and, after a little ſtand, the Chileſe ſeemed to make a retreat towards Arave, and the Spaniards followed them; but being drawn into a narrow paſs, where freſh numbers of the Chileſe poured in upon them, they made ſuch havock, that the governor himſelf, with between 11 and 12,000 men only, made good a retreat, and got into the city of Baldivia, which they fortified and ſtrengthened. On the 22d of July the Chileſe, to the amount of 100,000, inveſted the city, and having a number of field pieces with them, continued the ſiege with great fury. In the mean time the ſhips from Lima arrived in the harbour of Baldivia, and threw their men and ſupplies into the city, which protracted the ſiege till the 2d of Auguſt, when the Indians entered at a breach, and ſetting fire to every part of the city, murdered, without diſtinction, Spaniard, Negro, and Indian. The governor of Lima, and the governor of Baldivia, with moſt of the Spaniards of note, and about 4000 others, eſcaped on board the ſhips, where the treaſures were lodged before; the reſt of the Spaniards, and their Indians, either fell ſacrifices to the fury of the Chileſe, or made a retreat to the country. Baldivia was ſoon burnt down to the ground, and the Chileſe razed every part of it, ſo that ſcarce a veſtige remains. The ſhips ſailed immediately back for the port of Callao, except the Guaſco, which was diſpatched with theſe advices to Old Spain, but put in here for proviſions."

Extract of a letter from Tameſware, May 23.

"Since hoſtilities have recommenced between the Turks and Ruſſians, they have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes and ſevere conflicts, in which victory has indifferently declared herſelf for either party; but ſoon after the action near Siliſtria, on the 28th of laſt month, in which the latter came off victorious, we have received certain advices that they have been repulſed with a very conſiderable loſs. The Grand Vizier having advanced with a body of his choſen troops, was met and ſurprized by a large body of Ruſſians, under the command of General Weiſſman, who attacked and cut to pieces the greater part of his troops. He was now on the point of being taken priſoner, having had two horſes killed under him, and loſt two of the chief officers ſerving near his own perſon, when fortunately an aga, with a reinforcement, came up to his aſſiſtance, which decided the fortune of the day in favour of the Turks, who now triumphed in turn. Great numbers of the Ruſſians were killed and wounded; among the latter was General Weiſſman himſelf. Encouraged by this happy reverſe, the Grand Vizier mounted a third time, and purſued his flying enemies for upwards of four hours."

On Friday there was a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, at their houſe in Leadenhall ſtreet, on ſpecial affairs, when the chairman reported to the court the different ſteps of oppoſition made by the committee againſt the Eaſt India bill juſt paſſed the houſe of commons; after which he acquainted them that another bill, reſpecting the loan, was brought into the houſe the day before, a copy of which the directors did not receive till eight o'clock that morning; that in conſequence of looking over this bill, the directors propoſed two clauſes, which were to be ſubmitted to their approbation, and were as follow: Firſt, that the company may be relieved of the heavy intereſt of money due to the public, being not leſs than 12 or 15 per cent. And ſecondly, that the bank may be empowered (between the company's ſales) to lend the company ſuch ſums of money as their exigencies may demand.

Governor Johnſtone went into the review of the loan bill now depending in the houſe of commons, which he ſaid he had ſeveral times carefully read over, and every time found it more fraught with tyrannical and arbitrary doctrines than the one juſt paſſed the houſe. He particularly objected to the company's aſking for any clauſes in ſuch an unconſtitutional affair, as it would be implicitly coinciding with the other parts of the bill, and would ſtand againſt them on the journals of the houſe as ſuch. He ſaid this was the trap made uſe of by the late directors on the former bill, which he repeatedly gave the court warning of, but to little purpoſe; he therefore conjured them to have nothing to do with it, but to let parliament act as they thought proper.

He was ſeconded by the Duke of Richmond, who ſupported the right of the company with his uſual firmneſs. He called the bill, juſt paſſed, for regulating the affairs of the company in India as well as in Europe, an infamous, tyrannical, and unconſtitutional bill, and ſaid he would mark it as ſuch, by every method in his power, in its progreſs through the houſe of lords, where he was then going. He requeſted the court to have nothing to do with the clauſes. If the parliament meant to do any thing in their favour, the requeſts of the company lay in their petitions before the houſe, which they diſregarded. He called upon the company not to deſpair; they had ſome reſources left; the public at large drew with them, which their future ſpirit and unanimity would farther encreaſe.

The chairman called the attention of the court, not to conſider theſe clauſes as objects of the directors, but as the reſult of rather a haſty conſultation on an act which they had not ſufficient time to inveſtigate properly; that for his part, he looked upon the act as very injurious to the rights of the company, and would therefore readily acquieſce in any thing the general court agreed to, which, he was very ſure, was equally the opinion of the reſt of the directors. He then informed the court of a conference he and the deputy had, on Wedneſday laſt, with Lord North, in conſequence of a meſſage received ſome time previous to that by his Lordſhip, recommending Lieutenant General Claverling to be commander in chief of their forces in India. He ſaid that the direction had a meeting upon that meſſage, the reſult of which was to poſtpone the farther conſideration of it till next Wedneſday, as the court ſeemed to think General Monckton better entitled to ſuch command, and which he had hinted to Lord North in perſon.

Upon this information, Governor Johnſtone ſaid he was perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of the chairman in that affair. He then made the following motion: "That it be recommended to the court of directors forthwith to appoint General Monckton commander in chief of the company's forces in India."

This motion, ſeemingly meeting with the univerſal approbation of the court, was juſt going to be put, when Major Grant begged leave to propoſe Sir Eyre Coote, as better entitled to that office, from his former ſervices for the company.

General Smith ſeconded Major Grant, and held up the ſervices of General Coote, as became a friend and brother ſoldier.

The court all acknowledged the merits of the General, both as a ſoldier and a man, but obſerved, in the preſent caſe, General Monckton was not only nominated by the ballot of a former general court to this command, and had his Majeſty's approbation, but was likewiſe objected againſt by the miniſter, merely that he would have no officer of the company's appointment; reaſons which, they ſaid, were ſufficient for them to overlook General Coote, Col. Monſon, and many other officers (who had deſerved well of the company) in favour of Gen. Monckton.

A warm debate for near an hour enſued on this, entirely ſupported on one ſide by General Smith and Major Grant; however, theſe gentlemen obſerving the reſt of the court of a different opinion, puſhed their oppoſition no further, and the queſtion being put, it was carried unanimouſly.

The loan bill was then read, which juſtified every obſervation made on it by the Duke of Richmond, and Governor Johnſtone; after which the following motions were put, and unanimouſly carried:

Firſt, that the terms on which the loan is offered by government to the Eaſt India company, as well as the bill "for the better regulation of their affairs, as well in India as in Europe," being ſuch as are ſubverſive of the rights and liberties of the company, it is the opinion of this court, that the committee already appointed for oppoſing the ſaid bill, be further empowered to draw up a petition to be preſented to the honourable the houſe of commons, praying leave to withdraw their petition of the 1ſt of March, as alſo that of the 17th of May laſt.

Second, that the ſame committee do prepare a petition to be preſented to the right honourable the houſe of lords, praying a rejection of the bill juſt paſſed the houſe of commons, intituled "A bill for the better regulation of the affairs of the Eaſt India company, as well in India as in Europe." After which the court adjourned.